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NOTES FROM THE COLLECTIVE

Since the liberation of Vietnam, the United
States government and the media have seriously
played up the possibility of aggression by North
Korea. Within South Korea, the Park Chung Hee regime
has been able to manipulate these fears, using them
as an excuse to institute even more repressive
measures. Details are in the story on page 7.

Some of the information in this story came
from Korea Bulletin, published monthly by the
Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People,
P.O. Box 1952, San Francisco, CA 94101. Subscrip-
tions are \$3 a year for individuals, \$5 a year
for institutions and overseas subscribers.

As for graphics in this packet, we're run-
ning a special page of cartoons and drawings
on judges and justice which are not directly re-
lated to articles in the packet.

Soon you'll receive your June LNS bill. May
was the worst month for us so far this year in
terms of the amount of money coming in. Please
pay your bills as soon as you can. There are other
ways you might be able to help us too. For instance,
it's always good when someone persuades a library
or institution in their area to subscribe to LNS
for \$30 a month. Also, if you share your copy of
LNS with other groups or individuals, you could all
be chipping in to help keep us going.

Love,

LNS

CORRECTIONS

In the "Native American Woman Challenges
Forced Sterilization" story on page 5 of
packet #704: The Norma Jean Serena Support
Committee is the correct title of the coali-
tion of support groups.

Also, in the same story, in the first
full paragraph, second column, the first
sentence should read: "The second part of
Serena's suit seeks damages for an involun-
tary sterilization performed on her immed-
iately after the birth of her last child..."

Sorry for the mix-up.

IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON

the rule of U.S. capital at home and abroad.

In the more turbulent years since 1965, however, domestic opposition, foreign competition and defeat in Indochina have combined to create an "unfavorable investment climate" for U.S. business. The percentage of profits after taxes that businesses invested in their own expansion fell from 10% in 1965 to 5.4 per cent in 1970, according to a study by the Brookings Institute. After a partial recovery from 1972 to early 1974, profit rates have again turned down.

When Capital Goes on Strike

The response of capitalists is to go on strike: to refuse to invest any more until they are guaranteed higher profits. That's what the "energy crisis" of 1973-74 was all about. The oil companies cut off the supply of oil for a few months, complaining that prices and profits had to rise to encourage more production. When prices had risen enough, the companies turned the supply back on, almost overnight.

The more recent ads about the need for more profits are a business attempt to threaten us with a general strike. If profits don't rise, they are hinting, the situation of the oil "shortages" could be repeated in many industries over the next few years.

Most people aren't likely to be swayed by the corporate ads. Public attitudes toward big business have been increasingly negative for the last ten years. In 1972 an Opinion Research Corporation poll found that 60% of Americans expressed "low approval" of business, and a full 21% had been "cheated or deceived recently on a purchase of a service or product." Since 1972, with the energy crisis, Watergate, inflation and unemployment, approval of business has dropped still further.

If public pressures stop a capital strike from succeeding, what will business try next? Even such a hallowed myth as the "free market" could be sacrificed if it got in the way of profits, and some business leaders and economists are already discussing the need for government planning.

Business proposals for planning are wrapped in a rhetoric of impartiality, describing how everyone has to give up a little to make the economy work again-- but beneath the rhetoric watch for them to include guarantees of profit levels in major industries. Socialism involves planning too, but of a very different type. The real question is not "whether" to have economic planning, but "how?" and "by and for whom?"

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CIGARETTE COMPANIES FILL BOSTON GLOBE WITH SMOKE

"The Globe will resume accepting cigarette advertising....In general the lung cancer rate for smokers is nearly 8 times higher [than for non-smokers] and the heart disease rate is twice as high....[But] there is...a responsibility to its public to allow the varying voices of the community appropriate access to its advertising space."

--recent editorial in the Boston Globe

DEMONSTRATIONS IN 20 CITIES MARK AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

NEW YORK (LNS)--Demonstrations marked the fourth annual celebration of African Liberation Day in over twenty cities in the U.S. on May 24.

The demonstrations, organized by local African Liberation Support Committees (ALSC) and their supporters, hailed the victories of liberation forces in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau as well as the recent victories in Vietnam and Cambodia.

The demonstrators also called for the liberation of southern African and protested the current economic crisis in the United States.

The largest action took place in Washington D.C., where about 1000 people turned out to participate in a march which ended with a rally in Malcolm X Park. Among the participating organizations were the Congress of African People, Eritreans for Liberation in North America, D.C. Coalition of Labor Union Women, and the Citywide Housing Coalition.

In Durham, North Carolina, 700 demonstrators, including 50 whites, marched on the City Hall chanting such slogans as "Victory to the People of Southern Africa," and "One Two Three, Joann Little Must Be Free." Participating organizations included ALSC, New American Movement, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and several labor unions.

Another sizable demonstration took place in New York City, where some 400 people marched through the Harlem Community; And 200 people participated in actions in Boston, Houston, and Newark. Demonstrations also took place in Philadelphia, Atlanta, Nashville, Kansas City (Kansas), New Orleans, Minneapolis, and San Francisco and Oakland, California.

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[Thanks to the Guardian for this information.]

NEW YORK WOMEN PROTEST ADMINISTRATION OF CANCER DETECTION PROGRAM

NEW YORK (LNS)--"Do it our way or not at all," the New York Cancer Society has ordered the Concerned Citizens of Canarsie, a Brooklyn group sponsoring a five day breast cancer screening program.

The source of the dispute is the community demand that women be pre-registered and appointments be made to avoid "herding them like cattle."

"If we can serve only 140 women a day, there's no reason to have 100,000 people in line," stated the chairperson of the Canarsie group. "We'd rather do it with decorum and make the women feel like people, not cattle."

But the Cancer Society disagreed and the Brooklyn field representative has said "As far as I'm concerned, Canarsie has already been canceled."

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[Thanks to Health Pac Bulletin for this short.]

[See graphics]

Dollars & Sense Economy in Review

**BUSINESS ADS PUSH FOR HIGHER PROFITS:
"THE SELLING JOB THAT MUST BE DONE"**

(Editor's note from LNS: In case you haven't run across a copy yet, Dollars & Sense (D&S) is a monthly bulletin of economic affairs published since November, 1974 by a group of Boston-area members of URPE--the Union for Radical Political Economics.

D&S offers interpretations of current economic events from a socialist perspective. Written in a clear, readable style, the bulletin includes articles on the effects of monopolies on inflation, deficit spending, the social security system, women in the labor force, clerical workers' organizing drives, the implications of the world food conference, and the "economics" of day care. Many photos, cartoons, line graphics, tables and charts effectively illustrate the text.

A year's subscription to D&S costs \$5. Their extra thick summer issue is now available, and D&S also offers bulk rates and can provide copies of back issues. For more information, write to Dollars & Sense, 324 Somerville Ave., Somerville, Mass. 02134 or call (617) 628-8411.

When the economy is going well, business takes the credit. But when times are bad, it's we who are to blame. In recent months business interests have launched a new campaign to tell us, as workers and consumers, that if we want better times we have to sacrifice.

"It will be a hard pill for many Americans to swallow--the idea of doing with less so that big business can have more," wrote one Business Week editor in the fall of 1974. "Nothing that this nation has done in modern economic history compares in difficulty with the selling job that must be done..."

The selling job is being done through institutional advertising by major corporations. Instead of advertising products, they advertise a political line.

The line goes like this: Profits are too low, so corporations and banks are not investing. Less investment means fewer jobs and fewer goods. High profits are particularly important now, they claim, to encourage new investment in developing energy sources, cleaning up the environment, and modernizing U.S. industry to compete with foreign manufacturers.

Mobil Oil, annoyed that a U.S. Senator called oil profits "obscene," recently advertised that "energy solutions... lie in assuring that profits can continue to play their vital, positive role in building up U.S. energy supplies. And help to make the nation's economy healthy again. There's nothing obscene about that."

In a series of newspapers ads, the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan Bank has called on all of us to help business accumulate money for new investments: "Capital formation must be government's business, businesses' business, banking's business--everybody's business. Your business."

The Business Week editor was more blunt about what higher profits mean for the rest of us: "Indeed, cities and states, the home mortgage market, small business, and the consumer, will all get less than they want because the basic health of the U.S. is based on the basic health of its corporations and banks."

And nothing could make corporations and banks healthier than rising profits.

The key to all this concern about profits right now is that business leaders are expecting some easing of the recession. They want to make sure that nothing gets in the way of a big jump in profits when production picks up. Some things that might get in the way are: higher wages, higher taxes on corporations, and measures to protect workers' health and safety and the environment.

Each of these problems for business results from the success of popular movements. Workers' militance, the consumer movement, and anti-pollution protests, just to name three, have made important gains that business would like to reverse.

Chase Manhattan's ads specifically call for more tax loopholes and an end to "unnecessary" controls on business. But if persuasion fails, business is willing to try threats.

Mobil complains that its profits have dropped from last year's level while Congress is abolishing some of the oil industry's favorite tax loopholes. Should this continue, Mobil is "considering" reducing the "funds available for U.S. investment."

How Much Is Enough?

Are profits really too small? If corporations get more profits, will that solve our problems?

All societies save and invest. That is, producers devote part of their time and resources today to providing tools for tomorrow's production. Only under capitalism does this saving for future production take the form of profits which are controlled and spent by private business.

More profits do mean that corporations have more to invest. But that doesn't mean they'll invest in what's needed, or supply it at a price we can afford. In a socialist society, investment decisions would depend on what people need and want. Under capitalism, corporations will only invest their profits where they can expect to make still more profits.

For example, as oil prices increased over the last two years, Mobil's profits rose. But Mobil used over three-quarters of its 1974 profits, not to stimulate new oil production, but to buy a controlling interest in Marcor, the parent company of the Montgomery Ward's department store chain.

In addition, corporations will only invest when they can expect to make more profits. This presents a problem: major gains by popular movements tend to lower profits. Businesses, in turn, cut back on investment, causing an economic crisis.

The early 1960's were an ideal period for business, with rising profits and little opposition to

On the second day of the strike, tactical police were called out by the government in San Juan as well as other areas to try to stop picket lines and to protect strikebreakers trying to enter the Telephone Authority. The Secretary of Finances of the UIET was arrested along with another striker and nine other workers were attacked by police.

Major U.S. corporations on the island were affected by the strike almost immediately. By the second day, Commonwealth Oil Refining Company (CORCO), Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Union Carbide and Eli Lilly Drug Company had partial or no telephone service.

The Telephone Authority, owned by the Commonwealth Government and headed by Salvador Rodriguez Aponte, an ex-superintendent of police, has claimed that sabotage is responsible for deteriorating telephone service and skyrocketing rates since the government acquired the telephone service from International Telephone and Telegraph last year. However, informed sources say that the Commonwealth Government bought obsolete and malfunctioning equipment from ITT.

TEAMSTERS CHALLENGE UIET

The management of the Telephone Authority has used technicalities, provided by the Teamsters, to refuse to negotiate with the striking workers of UIET, even though the previous three-year contract expired on January 31. The Teamsters Union filed a petition for a new union election in December, 1974 with the National Labor Relations Board and with the local board of Puerto Rico in an attempt to replace the UIET as the collective bargaining agent at the Telephone Authority.

At a meeting between representatives of the UIET, the Teamsters and the Telephone Authority, held on April 29, the Teamsters demanded that striking workers return to the job so that elections could be held. The UIET demanded elections on the picket line.

In an interview published in El Mundo, Luis Enrique Pagan, who heads the Teamsters in Puerto Rico, said that he hoped that eventually his union would organize "all Puerto Rican workers." Independent Puerto Rican labor leaders have accused the Teamsters of having a policy of "piracy" within the trade union movement.

All parties finally agreed to hold elections May 22 and 23. Meanwhile, a shop-steward's assembly held on May 9, attended by 106 out of 110 delegates, voted unanimously to continue the strike called by UIET.

Support for the strike is growing. A Support Committee of the UIET was formed by 15 unions "to make a common front against the abuses of the owners of the Telephone Authority and other owners of the service industries, principally the government, which are trying to strangle the organized union movement," according to Lausell Hernandez, president of the Support Committee.

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Please pay your June bills as soon as you get them.

500 DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND FREEDOM FOR CAIRO, ILL. BLACK ACTIVIST.

ST. LOUIS (LNS) -- Five hundred people gathered in St. Louis in mid-May to urge the immediate release of Cairo, Illinois civil rights activist Bobby Williams from prison. Father Daniel Berrigan and Attorney William Kunstler spoke at the rally along with Williams himself via telephone from prison.

Williams talked with his wife Shirley, then thanked his supporters. "Your relentless support on my behalf is the most inspiring experience of my life. I pray you will continue to work for my freedom and the freedom of all political prisoners," he said.

Williams is serving a five-year prison sentence for an alleged federal gun violation. The charge was first brought during racial disturbances in Cairo, Illinois in 1971. Williams was tried and convicted three times by all-white juries. Twice, his convictions were overturned by appeals courts. Each time, he was retried by special prosecutors from the Internal Security Division of the U.S. Justice Department. The division was then headed by convicted Watergate conspirator Robert Mardian.

Betty Lee, chairwoman of the National Committee to Free Bobby Williams, said the rally was held because Williams has a parole hearing in June. "Thousands of people have written letters, sent telegrams, and signed petitions," she said. "Now, five hundred people at this rally are telling the parole board to free Bobby Williams now."

"Bobby Williams is a prisoner of conscience," Berrigan told the crowd. "His only crime is that he loved his people too well to be tolerated... The way toward justice is long. It is not ended with Vietnam. There is unfinished business called life in America, called community, called public decency... Call it what you will; it is the only future we have. We could start by bringing Bobby Williams and every other political prisoner from behind prison walls."

* * *

For further information about Bobby Williams' case contact: Nat'l Committee to Free Bobby Williams, 6199 Waterman, St. Louis, Missouri 63112, or call (314) 725-1082.

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BANKS RAKE IT IN IN '74

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The nation's ten largest banks made over \$2 billion in 1974 -- up 15% from 1973.

Their average tax rate for 1974 was just 2% and Chase Manhattan and two other banks actually qualified for I.R.S. funds, despite their large earnings.

In the first three months of 1975, as the recession grew worse for most Americans, the big banks made even more. The 25 biggest made 28% more profits than they did a year earlier. And Chase Manhattan came out on top with a 72% increase in earnings over the first three months of 1974. -30-
(Thanks to Dollars and Sense for this information.)

June 4, 1975

more....

FBI HARASSES PUERTO RICAN CEMENT STRIKERS AS STRIKE ENTERS FIFTH MONTH

(Editor's Note: The following two articles are slightly edited versions of stories in the May 15, 1975 edition of Puerto Rico Libre, the bulletin of the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee.)

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (PRL/LNS) -- FBI agents are visiting the homes of striking workers from the Operators and Cement Workers Union, according to statements released in Ponce, Puerto Rico by Union leaders. The strike against the Puerto Rican Cement Company, which began January 31, is entering its fifth month.

Four non-economic clauses in the workers' contract, including better working conditions and safety, were resolved favorably for the union in negotiations which took place April 29. Workers are remaining on strike while economic demands for higher wages, a cost of living increase, no forced overtime (workers have been forced to work up to 80 hours a week), reinstatement of the medical plan dropped by the company, and security for retired workers, have still to be negotiated.

The FBI is allegedly carrying on its investigation of the striking workers in relation to the dynamiting of eight Puerto Rican Cement trucks which occurred in April after the Puerto Rican Cement Company asked the Commonwealth Labor Department to postpone bargaining sessions.

Workers visited by the FBI report however that agents have repeatedly questioned them about where the strike funds for the ongoing cement strike were coming from. The agents have also insisted on focussing their investigation on the alleged participation of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party in the recent acts of sabotage.

Labor and independence leaders have declared the FBI intervention to be an attempt to intimidate the striking workers.

Two trucks belonging to the Puerto Rican Iron Works, owned by the same family that owns Puerto Rican Cement Company, were damaged by bomb blasts on April 23, hours before the Puerto Rican Cement Company stockholders were scheduled to hold their annual meeting. The meeting was changed at the last minute from the Ponce International Hotel to the offices of the Chase Manhattan Bank building in Hato Rey as strikers and supporters lined the road to the original site.

President of Puerto Rican Cement, Antonio Luis Ferre, announced at the stockholders meeting that despite the use of strikebreakers the company had lost over \$2 million since the strike began.

The Ferre family, owners of Puerto Rican Cement, hold multi-million dollar investments in Puerto Rico, Florida, Venezuela, Europe and the United States. The newspaper El Nuevo Dia is owned by the Ferre family, who also control the New Progressive Party which proposes the assimilation of Puerto Rico into the United States via statehood.

CLIMATE OF VIOLENCE

Although the Puerto Rican Cement Company has been refusing to negotiate because of a "climate

of violence", the Union said that the company and the commonwealth government are responsible for the violence.

On April 3, ten shots were fired into the picket line as supervisors and professional strikebreakers hired from the United States-owned Security Associates entered the Ponce factory. Information has since come to light, according to the pro-independence newspaper Claridad, that Security Associates has access to files and information of the FBI and the police.

Tactical police have consistently been mobilized against the strikers, sometimes outnumbering pickets two to one.

On April 8, police Southern Commander Rafael Rivera, backed by Governor Hernandez Colon, warned that he would end the strike "by force, if necessary."

The next day Efrain Fernandez, President of the Operators and Cement Workers Union was arrested for allegedly violating the federal Explosives and Arms Act. Police claimed that they found bottles of gasoline in his car.

The Operators and Cement Workers Union maintained that the charges against Fernandez were fabricated. A little over a month later, the charges were dropped in court for lack of evidence.

Another court ruling on May 8 ordered the Security Associates to "cease and desist" from all actions at Puerto Rico Cement Company until charges brought by the Union that Security Associates has no license to legally operate in Puerto Rico could be fully investigated.

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(See graphics.)

PUERTO RICAN TELEPHONE WORKERS STRIKE ENTERS SECOND MONTH

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (PRL/LNS)--More than 3,000 employees of the Telephone Authority who are affiliated with the Independent Union of Telephone Employees (UIET) have been on strike since April 22. That night Governor Hernandez Colon signed into law a bill eliminating fines and increasing prison terms from 5 to 10 years (previous sentences were from 1 to 5 years) for persons convicted of sabotage or "interrupting service of public utilities."

The claim of sabotage has also been used as a basis for fabricating cases against workers in the company. The week before the strike began, more than 200 workers were suspended or fired for alleged acts of sabotage.

The strikers are demanding the reinstatement of all suspended or fired workers, the lifting of charges against workers accused of alleged acts of sabotage, and the recognition of the UIET as the legitimate representative of the workers and immediate negotiations.

Militant picket lines have been formed all over the island under the leadership of the UIET.

in poor neighborhoods in order to keep residents from political protests.

And ex-agent, Martinez, who also worked for the U.S. Treasury's Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Enforcement Division, became a leader in the Brown Berets, a militant Chicano organization. He was subsequently elected as the head of the Chicano Moratorium, an extremely effective umbrella organization working for Chicano rights.

Martinez revealed his true identity in January 1972 when he admitted he had provoked a November 1970 raid on the Moratorium office, after he conspicuously paraded in front of the office with a .410 calibre shotgun. In the subsequent police raid, a number of people inside the office were arrested and injured, one Moratorium worker sustaining a serious skull fracture.

Martinez also admitted being indirectly responsible for the death of Gustof Montag, a Moratorium member who was killed by the LAPD in a January 1970 rally in East Los Angeles. Martinez said he helped provoke a riot by "shouting and throwing things at the East L.A. Sheriff station and talking about doing in the police." Montag was standing next to Martinez when he was shot.

Reporter Robert Blair Kaiser interviewed LAPD chief Ed Davis about these incidents. "The Brown Berets came in like these little things you see on television that eat all the enzymes," Davis said. "I ran them out of the city when I became chief. I ran the Black Panthers out of Compton (South L.A.)."

Many other examples of harrassment specifically aimed at Third World people have come to light, one of the most recent being the existence of the "Alpha File." These files are records the LAPD has been keeping on at least 200 black juveniles they deem to be violent and dangerous. Material can be submitted or extracted from the file by teachers, school administrators, probation officers, police, and several other city agencies.

The submitted observations are reports on behavior patterns. They can be hearsay and don't have to be criminally related. Furthermore, the files are secret and can be used as a basis of school suspension or probation denial.

The LAPD vice squad, which handles "sex crime" arrests, is one of the largest in the country with a force of 240 people and a budget of \$4.3 million. Davis admits that he is greatly concerned with prostitution, marijuana smoking and what he refers to as "fruit activity."

Most of the vice squad arrests involve gay people. According to reports in the Gay Advocate, a west coast gay paper, the "Ramparts Division" of the LAPD has been keeping extensive files on members of L.A.'s gay community.

Members of L.A.'s gay community have charged that plainclothes vice squad officers even station themselves outside the Los Angeles Metropolitan Community Church, where gay services are held on Sundays, and harrass people going inside the church.

Despite a State liberalized sex law passed in May, 1975, permitting homosexual activity amongst consenting adults, Davis said the law won't affect his vice operations. Davis also admitted the newly signed law "raises some question on our rights to

enforce prostitution laws," but said this too will have to be fought in the courts.

In the last few months, the LAPD conducted a series of raids on over a dozen public schools, in which 233 students were arrested during a 24-hour period on drug charges. Although no convictions have yet been made, dozens of students were reportedly suspended from their schools due to the arrests.

Again on May 28, 1975, LAPD agents entered public schools, this time arresting 33 students on drug charges.

It has also been revealed that the LAPD has over two million dossiers on private citizens in L.A. This file has been apparently kept for the use of the LAPD police chief for the past 40 years, and contains files not only on "criminals" and radicals, but also on several leading members of L.A.'s political establishment.

The LAPD, since the revelations in May, 1975, claims it has destroyed all the records with the exception of 2500 active dossiers kept by the Public Disorder Intelligence Division, also known as the Red Squad.

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(Thanks to Ron Ridenour for most of the information in this story. Thanks also to the ACLU, NewsWest and the Gay Advocate.)

SUPREME COURT RULES PUBLIC INTEREST GROUPS CAN'T COLLECT COURT COSTS

WASHINGTON (LNS)--The U.S. Supreme Court ruled May 13 that public interest groups that win civil lawsuits are not entitled to be paid court costs, unless already provided in existing statutes. The decision is expected to profoundly hinder the ability of civil rights and environmental groups to bring court actions against the government or corporations.

The precedent setting 5-2 Supreme Court decision ruled that the Wilderness Society, an environmental group that sued oil corporations and the government to prevent construction of the Alaskan pipeline, was not entitled to court costs despite its victory.

Dozens of public interest suits are filed each year costing at least \$50,000 each, and public interest lawyers fear that the ruling will cause their organizations' income sources, especially from foundations, to dry up.

Existing statutes provide for the granting of fees to victorious plaintiffs in certain public interest cases, such as equal employment and wiretap cases. These will not be affected by the decision.

However, many important court decisions in the recent past, for example orders to desegregate schools and halt construction of freeways and nuclear power plants, will be affected.

Even though Congress can pass statutes granting court costs to plaintiffs if they win these cases, the statutes are likely to be vetoed by President Ford.

A spokesperson for the Council for Law in the Public Interest, an organization of several public law interest groups, called the decision "truly shocking." "With this ruling," the spokesperson said, "a public interest group can win a case banning a food additive but would be stuck with a \$200,000 tab for attorneys' fees--not the government--which shouldn't have permitted the additive in the first place."

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(Note to editors: This is the first of two articles on the Los Angeles Police Department. A second article will appear in a future packet on the development of SWAT--the Special Weapons and Tactics Force. Also see graphics for photos of L.A. police chief Ed Davis.)

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER ATTACK FOR LONG HISTORY OF COMMUNITY REPRESSION

August 2, 1974--Anthony Wilkens, a 26-year old black coordinator of Los Angeles' Summer Youth Employment Program dies after being shot by a Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) officer. Wilkens, who had been an escort for 200 youths at Los Angeles' Hollywood Bowl, had been arguing with an usher over the seating arrangements when an LAPD officer, without first investigating the argument, drew his gun and shot Wilkens.

October 28, 1974--Carroll Vance Lewis, a 26-year old black resident of a small apartment building, heard a noise on his porch for the second time of the evening. Opening the curtains leading to the porch, Lewis was fatally shot by two LAPD detectives. The detectives were investigating a suspected burglary.

April 25, 1975--Seventy-five LAPD police and plain clothes officers sweep through a predominantly white rock concert audience at the Sports Arena, arresting 511 people, mostly juveniles, on charges ranging from marijuana possession to "sex perversion."

LOS ANGELES (LNS)--The Los Angeles Police Department has never hesitated to use its guns first and ask questions later. Dozens of people in LA's Third World communities have been killed under questionable circumstances in the past few years--258 people were shot during a recent two-year period.

But the recent attack at the rock concert was unique. The LAPD declared war on what Sports Arena manager Jim Hardy called "the best behaved crowd I have ever seen at a youth concert."

Editorials in the Los Angeles Times bristled at the incident and Los Angeles mayor Thomas Bradley, himself an ex-officer of the LAPD, demanded "full justification" of the mass arrests. And now, some observers feel that after years of terrorizing Third World neighborhoods, LAPD chief Ed Davis may be on his way out.

LAPD Record Contradicts Its "Reputation"

The LAPD has a reputation among the international police community of being among the world's finest--both the International Police Association and the International Association of Police Chiefs, rate the departments as "one of the top" departments around.

Police officers from many countries, often sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Public Safety Program, train and learn about new weapons and technology from the LAPD. Eustacie Martinez, an ex-agent with the LAPD, said Mexican federal agents training with the LAPD have participated in raids in the East Los Angeles barrios for "training purposes."

The LAPD is the police force most of the police dramas seen on TV are modeled after, including

Adam-12, Police Woman, Get Christie Love, Blue Knight, Police Story and SWAT.

And LAPD chief Ed Davis has proclaimed himself as the "meanest police chief in the history of the United States."

With a yearly budget of \$256 million, or 35% of the city budget and \$200 per Los Angeles tax payer, the LAPD is by far the most expensive police department per capita in the country. Despite this, Los Angeles has the highest serious reported crime rate (murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft), of the country's twenty largest cities, according to the FBI Uniform Crime Report. Serious crime in Los Angeles was 138% above New York, 149% above Detroit, and more than double the rate in Philadelphia.

There is one statistic the LAPD does relatively "well" in: the percentage of serious crimes "cleared." A crime is considered cleared when someone is arrested for it, whether or not they are indicted or convicted. The LAPD clears 28% of its serious crimes, compared to a national average of 21%.

The only catch is that the LAPD tends to arrest the wrong people: over 20% of those arrested on felonies by the LAPD were released after booking for lack of evidence--twice the national average. And another 51% of those arrested on felonies were actually tried on misdemeanor charges.

History of Repression In Third World Communities

A series of revelations about police tactics in the United States came in late 1971 from Louis Tackwood, an ex-agent with various LAPD intelligence gathering operations.

Tackwood's testimony in early 1972 that a 1969 raid on the Black Panther Party headquarters in L.A. was set up by Melvin "Cotton" Smith, an LAPD agent, led to an acquittal of nearly 100 felony charges against the Panthers. At the time of the December 1969 raid, Smith had infiltrated the Panthers and been put in charge of security for the L.A. headquarters.

In the five hour pre-dawn attack on the Panther headquarters, 300 heavily armed police used M-14 rifles, dynamite charges, 95 tear gas canisters, a helicopter and an armored personnel carrier. Six of the Panthers trapped inside were injured, two seriously, one woman suffering a miscarriage.

Many observers felt the LAPD had intended to kill many of the Panthers inside the building, noting that LAPD officers two weeks earlier had surrounded the building yelling, "We know you have guns in there, niggers, why don't you shoot?" Altogether, 19 Panthers were arrested on charges of conspiracy to murder LAPD officers, although the original warrant, which was illegally obtained, was for the possession of unspecified illegal weapons.

Louis Tackwood made a number of other charges, all independently verified by reporters, including the pitting of the Panthers against the black nationalist organization, "US" through the use of agents provocateurs and allowing drug sellers to operate

SUPREME COURT LETS STAND LOWER COURT RULING
AFFIRMING CIA CENSORSHIP OF EX-AGENTS

NEW YORK (LNS)--The Supreme Court refused to rule May 26 on the federal courts' power to force former CIA employees to submit manuscripts to the agency for approval before publication.

The case revolved around the book "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," an expose of the agency by former CIA official Victor Marchetti and ex-State Department employee John Marks. After an earlier legal battle, which the Supreme Court also refused to review, the book was censored by the CIA and published with 168 deletions.

The 4th U.S. Court of Appeals later upheld the order requiring advance CIA review, but sent the case back to the district court to review the particular deletions. Now, over the dissenting vote of William O. Douglas, the Supreme Court has chosen to leave the appeals court ruling in tact.

The result of the court's refusal to hear the case, said Marchetti's lawyer, ACLU attorney Mel Wolfe, "is to endorse for the first time in the nation's history a formal system of censorship over government employees and to enshrine the CIA's notion of national security into law."

The government claims that the only issue involved is whether Marchetti must honor a promise he made to the CIA when he worked there that he would not publish classified material. But Marchetti and Marks contend that the rulings are an unconstitutional restraint on free expression in violation of the Supreme Court's 1971 decision to permit newspapers to publish the Pentagon Papers.

"I'm disappointed that the Supreme Court didn't see fit to hear our case," Marchetti told Liberation News Service. "But it may be a blessing in disguise. The Supreme Court is now controlled by conservatives and they probably would have ruled against me; they could have really put our feet in concrete."

"We have several options still open to us. We can appeal the Supreme Court decision, although I don't think anything would come of it. And we can go back to the district court and work our way through each deletion to prove that the information shouldn't be classified."

"The agency is trying to make an example out of me," Marchetti continued. "There are a lot of agents who might want to speak out but they see what they (CIA) are doing to me and they're afraid."

"In 1972, when I first began to speak out, the CIA asked for a blanket injunction against me -- a complete gag on anything I might write or say without the CIA's prior permission. They've followed me around everywhere I go, and generally tried to make life miserable for me. As the CIA press officer once said in a fit of anger, 'We just want Marchetti to shut up.'"

When asked what effect the court's decision could have on the upcoming American publication of "Inside the Company: CIA Diary," by ex-clandestine agent Phillip Agee, Marchetti replied that the decision "will encourage the CIA to continue their fight -- as if they needed encouragement! They will play Agee very dirty. I think their plan is to harass his publisher with nuisance suits, like

libel.

"Agee, as a secret agent, hits them where it really hurts -- he strips away all the bullshit. Someone recently told me that 95.5% of the CIA clandestine agents hate my guts. Well, if that's true, 102% must hate Agee's and you can imagine how they'll go after him."

"But from a legal point of view, the ruling won't help them that much," Marchetti explained, "since Agee's already done the damage by printing the book in Europe and speaking and writing about it there. And an injunction won't do a thing either."

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BLACK PRESSURE FORCES CANCELLATION OF AIRING
OF HARLEM FILM

NEW YORK (LNS)--Pressure from New York City's black community in late May prevented New York's public television station from broadcasting a documentary on Harlem that many considered a distorted view of life there.

The Swedish film, called "Harlem: Voices, Faces," received wide publicity in the city. A press release from the TV station, WNET, reads in part, "There is a sort of happy irresponsibility (about life in Harlem), a warm sensuality with soul-pop and laughter--the pretty boys with fast money, the tough threads, , the Cadillacs and the fly women."

According to some who have seen the film, it depicts in vivid detail the slum conditions of Harlem and dwells at length on its alcoholics, drug addicts, prostitutes, and street hustlers. "It doesn't show anything but the busted up people who have been defeated by Harlem," said one critic.

Tony Brown, executive producer of the WNET show Black Journal, was one of the first to protest the film. If the show is aired, Brown argued, "the bigoted sector of White America will have its prejudices frozen in place and reinforced."

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(Thanks to the Black Panther Paper.)

(thanks to Environmental Action for the short below.)

MODERN DAY SWEATSHOPS

NEW YORK (LNS)--One out of every four workers employed by a small business has an occupational disease. And three out of every 10 factory and farm workers suffer from health problems caused by their workplace.

These are the conclusions of a two-year survey by a University of Washington medical research team recently presented before the House of Representatives Health and Safety subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.).

Health effects cited in the study range from loss of hearing due to noise, chronic respiratory disease due to asbestos and other fibrous disease, and lead poisoning.

"If we had statistics from an in-depth medical survey of the nation's workers, they would truly paint a picture of disease and chronic illness as horrifying as conditions in the sweatshops of the last century," Daniels said.

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(See graphics to go with this story).

SOUTH KOREA INTENSIFIES REPRESSION IN WAKE OF INDOCHINA VICTORIES

SOUTH KOREA (LNS)--Shortly following the United States' defeats in Indochina, South Korean President Park Chung Hee began a wave of repression in mid-May. The latest emergency decree, issued May 13, outlaws criticism of Park's absolute rule, and bans political activity in South Korea.

In addition, the Park regime has used the U.S. defeat as an excuse to create fear of "an imminent North Korean invasion," apparently attempting to ensure "national unity" by suppressing all dissent.

"In a confrontation with communism," Park said recently, "a split in national opinion means defeat." As a result of the Indochina situation, he continued, many countries around the world were showing "uneasiness and misgivings" about the U.S.

For the past year and a half, Park has issued nine similar "emergency decree measures" authorizing mass arrests, military tribunals and sentences including death for those suspected of opposing his rule.

Under this latest decree, there is to be no criticism of the country's constitution, written by Park in 1971. The spreading of "rumors" harmful to national security is also banned, as well as political activity by university students, who have traditionally been in the forefront of the anti-Park movement. Opposition members of the National Assembly can criticize the government on the Assembly floor, but their remarks cannot be reported in the press.

Suspected violators of provisions of the new law can be searched, arrested and detained without warrant. And violators face at least a year in prison plus suspension of their civil rights for up to ten years.

On April 9, the Park government executed eight people on charges that they were communists. During the four months preceding the hangings, the regime deported Reverend George Ogle, an American missionary who spoke out in defense of the eight accused, silenced the Dong Ilbo newspaper which was critical of Park, and re-imprisoned South Korea's well-known poet Kim Chi Ha, because he protested the planned executions.

By late April, when anti-communist regimes in South Vietnam and Cambodia were defeated, Park stepped up his attacks on communism, asserting that North Korea would attack the South some time this year.

The crisis mood was fueled by a series of government sponsored anti-communist rallies. The largest one on May 10, attended by over a million people, many of them soldiers and government workers, adopted a resolution calling on the U.S. to maintain its defense commitments to the South Korean government. Presently, 38,000 U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea.

A pro-Park group calling itself the National Council for Total Security, formed in early May, says it is preparing a "wartime emergency system" for the Park government.

Even U.S. officials in South Korea, however,

do not support Park's claim that a North Korean invasion is imminent, reportedly fearing internal opposition more than external military threats. In a series of interviews with New Asia News, U.S. government and military officials admitted that "the military situation in the Korean peninsula is quiet, with no changes in the past several months."

"North Korea may be bellicose, but it is not adventuresome," they continued. "There are no signs of any North Korean mobilization, and the DMZ is probably impenetrable even if the North did mobilize and attack."

At the same time, however, United States officials in Seoul and Tokyo have been "leaking" stories since February that the U.S. not only has tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea but also will "use them if necessary."

According to New Asia News, South Korean officials, who earlier expressed doubts about the extent of U.S. commitment now say they are reassured since the Mayaguez incident and since Defense Secretary James Schlesinger's statement that one of the lessons of Vietnam is that it is "necessary to go to the heart of the opponents' power."

The Pentagon continues to pressure Japan to bear a greater burden in defending nearby Korea and all of Asia from communism. Since the liberation of Vietnam, Schlesinger has warned that in the face of possible conflict in Korea, Japan must strengthen its anti-submarine, naval and air defense capabilities.

But a high-ranking officer in Japan's Defense Agency explained on May 20, "It is almost impossible, not only politically but technically, for Japan to meet the U.S. government's expectations."

Despite Japan's obligation under the Japan-U.S. Mutual Security Agreement to help the U.S. should hostilities break out in the Korean peninsula, such action would be likely to meet opposition from many in Japan.

And within South Korea, long-term disenchantment with the government has reportedly spread from the urban centers of opposition to the countryside, traditionally a stronghold of support for Park.

"Farmers and others from the countryside, have reportedly begun to question the government's tactics," concludes Korea Bulletin, a monthly newsletter on Korean affairs, "especially the use of torture against political prisoners."

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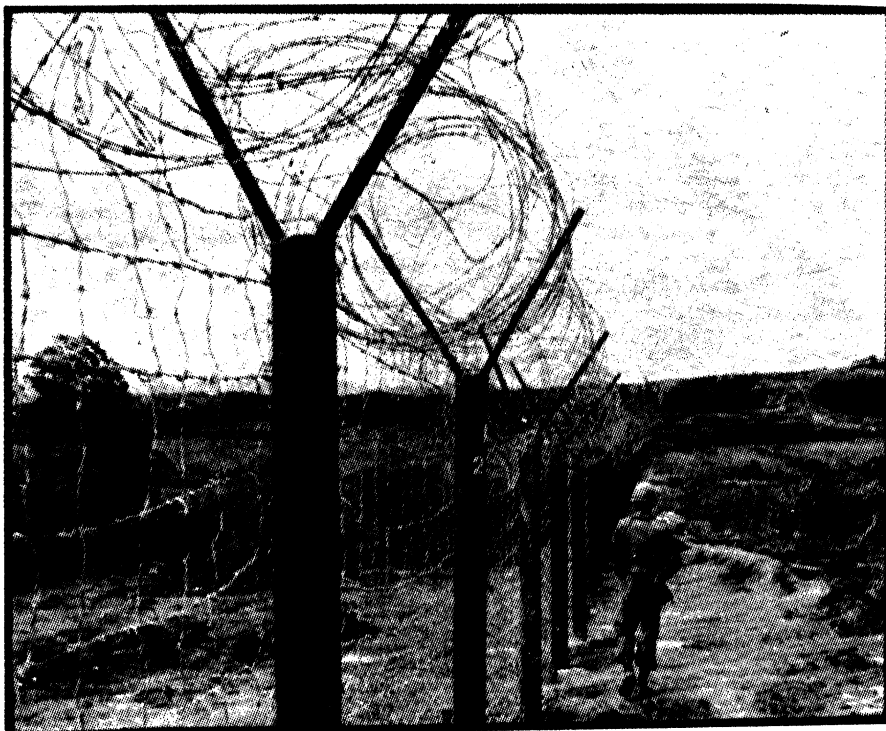
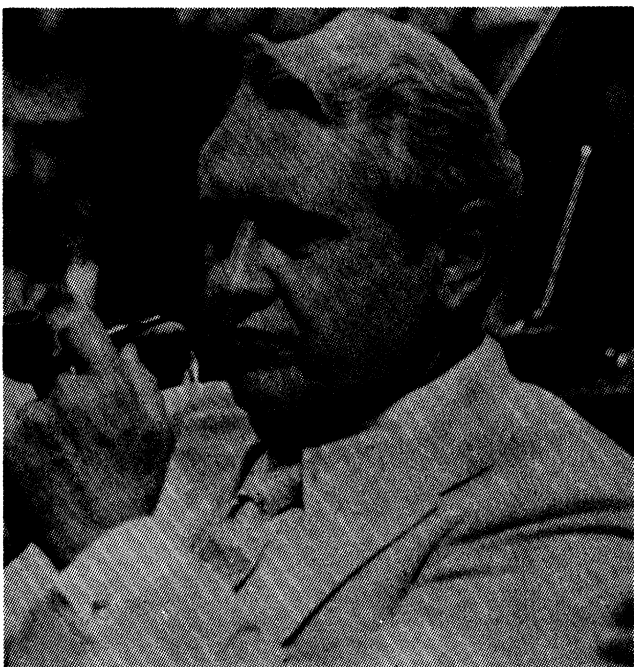
(Thanks to Internews, New Asian News, Seven Days, and Korea Bulletin for this information).

RATE OF INFLATION IS 'UP AND DOWN'

WASHINGTON (LNS)--In case you haven't noticed it, the "rate of inflation has been fluctuating both up and down," so says the National Labor Relations Board. As a result, the board has declined to raise the 6% interest on back pay awards to employees.

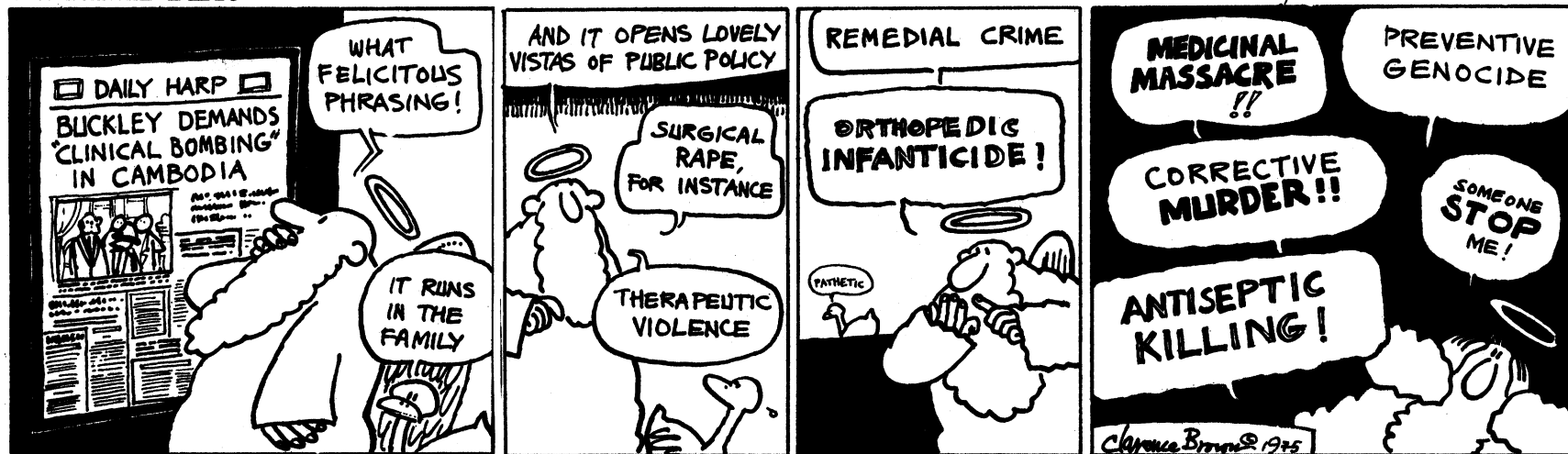
According to the Wall Street Journal, the board also defends its decision not to change the nationally set interest rate by saying that the rate of inflation "differs according to economic area."

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HEREAFTER

by Clarence Brown



TOP RIGHT: Striking telephone workers in
Puerto Rico, surrounded by police.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 3.

CREDIT: PUERTO RICO LIBRE!/LNS

TOP LEFT: Los Angeles Police Chief Edward Davis
shaking paws with a German shepard trained
to sniff out bombs. This was during a presentation
of a police valor award to the dog's
handler.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 5.

MIDDLE RIGHT: Cover repeat. An American GI
patrolling the barbed wire border between
North and South Korea.

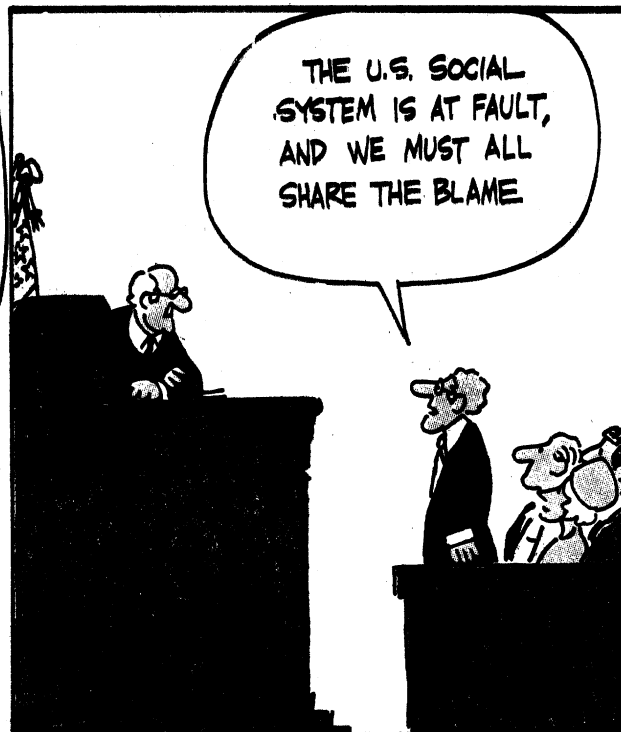
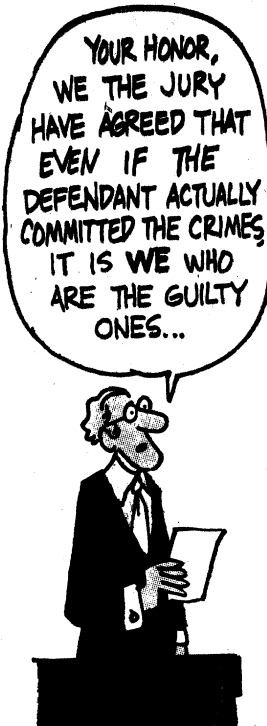
GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 7.

MIDDLE LEFT: Edward Davis, Chief of the Los
Angeles Police Department.

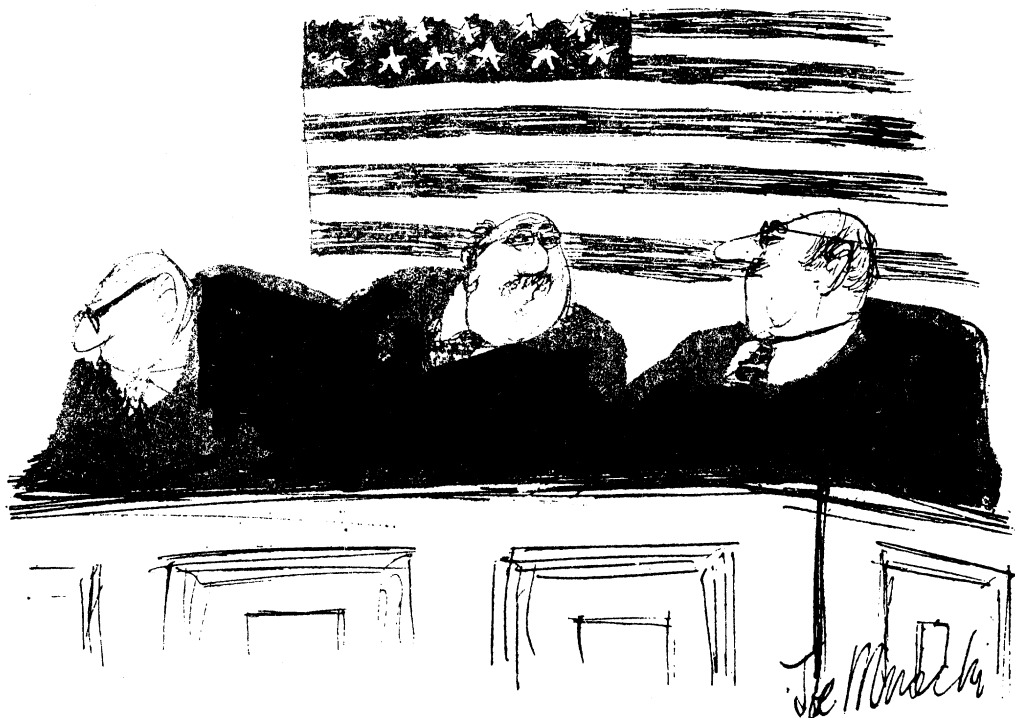
GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 5.

CREDIT: Walt Blumoff/NEWSWEST/LNS

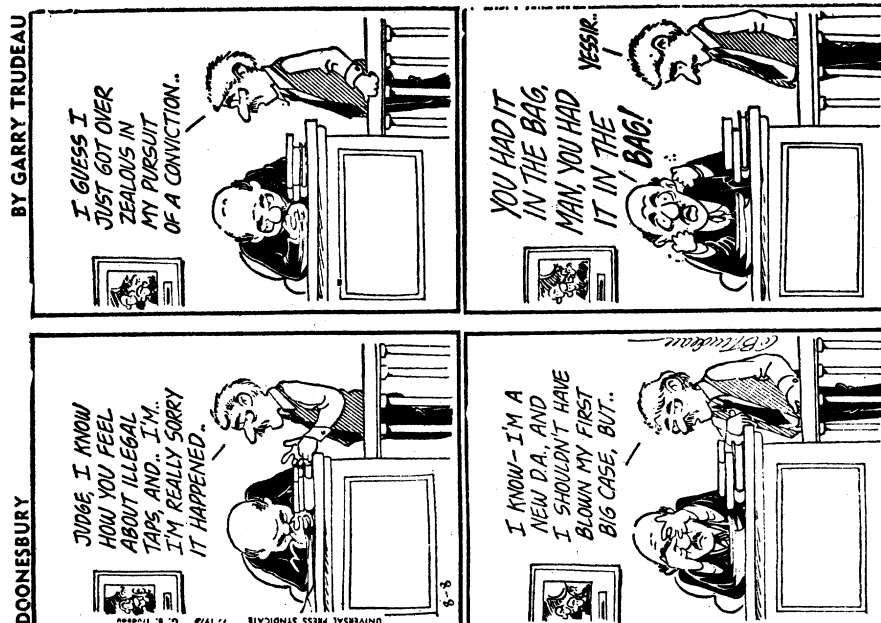
BOTTOM: Cartoon. CREDIT: Clarence Brown/VILLAGE VOICE/LNS



"Don't worry about it. One day you're feeling down and you dish out 20 years to some poor devil. The next day you feel great and everybody gets a suspended sentence. It all evens out in the end."



"Do you ever have one of those days when everything seems un-Constitutional?"



This is a page of assorted graphics dealing with judges and justice.

TOP: trial cartoon.

CREDIT: Dunagan/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Those unconstitutional days
cartoon.

CREDIT: GUILD NOTES/LNS

MIDDLE LEFT: cartoon on judges.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Doonesbury cartoon about
illegal wiretaps.

CREDIT: Garry Trudeau

BOTTOM LEFT: judge line graphic.

CREDIT: POLITIQUE HEBDO/LNS